

COST OF LIVING.

SOME WORLD COMPARISONS.

Washington, July 11.—The cost of living has gone up 102 per cent. in the United States, 107 per cent. in Canada, 133 per cent. in England and 200 per cent. in France since the beginning of the war, according to the results of an investigation just completed by economists of the War Trade Board.

The inquiry was begun soon after the signing of the armistice in an effort to determine the effect of the war upon living costs in the United States and also in the principal European countries. Prices in all the leading industries in this country were analysed and a comparative study was made of price fluctuations during the war in countries abroad. The results of what is said to be the most complete and comprehensive study ever made of the living-cost question are now in the hands of the printer and will soon be published.

At the head of the investigation was Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University. Working with him were a number of the ablest younger economists of the country who had come to Washington during the war to serve in various capacities on Government war boards. Among them was Dr. Homer Hoyt, formerly of the University of Chicago, and a leading specialist with the War Trade and War Industries Boards. Dr. Hoyt spent a large part of last year investigating at first hand for the Government the rise in prices and the causes in a number of the leading industries of the country.

"Who is to blame for high prices?" Dr. Hoyt was asked.

"Why ask me?" he replied. "The Senate is now hunting for the villain in Washington and millions of amateur sleuths are trailing the master-villain who is committing thousands of outrages every day in every part of the world. Surely the monster cannot have escaped from this world-wide posse."

Dr. Hoyt was reminded that many people seemed to agree on certain causes.

"I suppose you mean the trusts and the malefactors of great wealth," he replied. "The Department of Justice seems to think some more 'trustbusting' will prick the bubble of high prices and drop us all down to the low pre-war price levels with a thud. Personally, I don't think the trusts are the main criminals. They may be accessories, before the fact; they may have kited prices a notch or two upward, but even the trusts are not big enough to hoist the prices of the entire industrial world up to their present high altitudes."

"Why, the scientists under Dr. Mitchell have tabulated the price changes of 40,000 commodities in the United States for the six years from 1913 to 1919. These scientific price investigators have found that the average prices of most of these 40,000 commodities have greatly advanced, the average rise being 102 per cent. since 1913. The 'increases are not thus attributable to boosting of prices by a few trusts—the rise has been general for all commodities. Furthermore, while prices in the United States have increased 102 per cent., prices in Canada have gone up 107 per cent., English prices have advanced 133 per cent., and French prices 200 per cent. These are prices in gold, not in depreciated paper. The advances of prices in Bolshevik paper money, have, of course, been accelerated by the worthlessness of the paper."

"If it isn't the trusts, who then?" "I have been doing some detective work myself," replied Dr. Hoyt. "Let me tell you about it. I wanted to build a house. The contractor said it would cost about \$4,000. I was astonished. The same house had cost \$2,500 in 1913, I protested, but the contractor declared that his costs had all advanced. He showed me that his labour costs had increased 100 per cent. I determined to investigate. I visited cement, lumber and brick dealers. All told the same story and proved it. Wages—their principal item of expense—had doubled during the war. Then I wondered why wages had gone up, but the head of the house at which I was boarding in the capital told me why. She showed me how prices of food had doubled, too, so that the labouring man had to get double the amount of money in 1919 to maintain his 1915 standard of living. Later I looked into another matter. I learned how the farmer's expenses had

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advanced on him, and how the expenses of the packers and the clothiers had also mounted. Thus it was evident that more money had been pumped into circulation and that it was no longer as it once was.

"You see," continued Dr. Hoyt, "during the excitement of war and battle we had been constantly climbing uphill to a higher plateau of prices. We are now in the rarified atmosphere of the new price level and we cannot go back. We have almost twice as much money in circulation as before the war, hence we are receiving twice as much and spending twice as much. The average man enjoys the luxury of handling more bills. The storekeeper reports a larger volume of sales and the money turnover of every business has greatly increased. It seems as if all of us were more prosperous, but let us not be deceived. As a matter of fact, our 1919 dollar will only purchase on the average half as many goods as the 1913 dollar. The 1919 dollar is worth

only as much as the 1915 half dollar.

"Do you realise what this means? Money deposited in a bank since 1915 has shrunk to one-half of its former value. Endowments of our universities yield half as much purchasing power as formerly. You must carry twice as much insurance to give your widow the same protection."

"We have not yet become accustomed to the new price level. The adjustment will not be perfect until every one gets about twice the money income he received before the war. Thus we find labourers entitled to higher wages; we see public utilities demanding higher fares; we witness the raising of rents. All of this is a part of the process of adjustment to the new price level."

"But what or who is to blame for all this?"

"You can blame it on the Kaiser," replied Dr. Hoyt. "He started the war and the war started the inflation of prices."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.

Berlin, Aug. 11.

The "Achtuhrabendblatt" Budapest correspondent on August 13 writes: A new Ministry has been formed with Premier N. Lovaczi, Foreign Minister, Count Julius Andray, Minister of Agriculture, M. Szabo, Minister of War, M. Friedrich, Minister of Commerce, M. Garami, People's Welfare, M. Peidl, Education, M. Huszar.

There is a hitch in the constitution of the new Hungarian Cabinet, the Socialists at the last moment refusing to join and protesting against the wholesale arrests of Communists, including even women typists from the Government offices. Friedrich remains as Premier and Lovaczi as Foreign Minister. The others are extreme Conservatives.

Copenhagen, August 13.

A message from Budapest says the Public Prosecutor announces that proceedings have begun against individuals charged with crimes during the Bolshevik Dictatorship. This is taken to mean that Bela Kun and his associates will be charged with incitements to murder and robbery.

COMMERCIAL AEROPLANES.

London, Aug. 14.

In the House of Commons replying to a question Major General Seely announced that the Government intended to offer prizes aggregating £20,000 for the best commercial types of seaplane and small and large aeroplanes. The paramount essential of commercial aircraft was safety which would be the governing feature of design of competing machines.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

Paris, Aug. 13.

The International Socialist Congress has come to an end. Papers state the only object of the International was to save Germany from being the tool of cosmopolitan finance, the instrument of German revenge.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

Berlin, August 13.

The new Constitution has been promulgated. Herr Bauer is appointed Imperial Chancellor of the National Assembly, henceforth styled the Reichstag, while the Federal Council replaces the States or Federal Committee. A decree by the Imperial President orders all officials and members of defence forces to take an oath of constitution.

Weimar, Aug. 14.

The President has announced to the National Assembly that the Government, deferring to the general wish, has agreed to continue the name "National Assembly" but with the rights and duties of the Reichstag. Herr Erzberger said if the Entente tried to seize the yield of distress offering, as the levy on property is styled, he would ask the National Assembly to cancel the levy.

MORE TROUBLE AT CAIRO.

Cairo, Aug. 12.

The tramway service is entirely suspended owing a strike. Bitterness have also struck. It is feared railwaymen and waterworks employees will strike and a recrudescence of the Nationalist agitation is expected.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Aug. 11.

Middlesex beat Lancashire by nine wickets. Hampshire beat Essex by 194. Sussex and Somerset drew. Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by four wickets.

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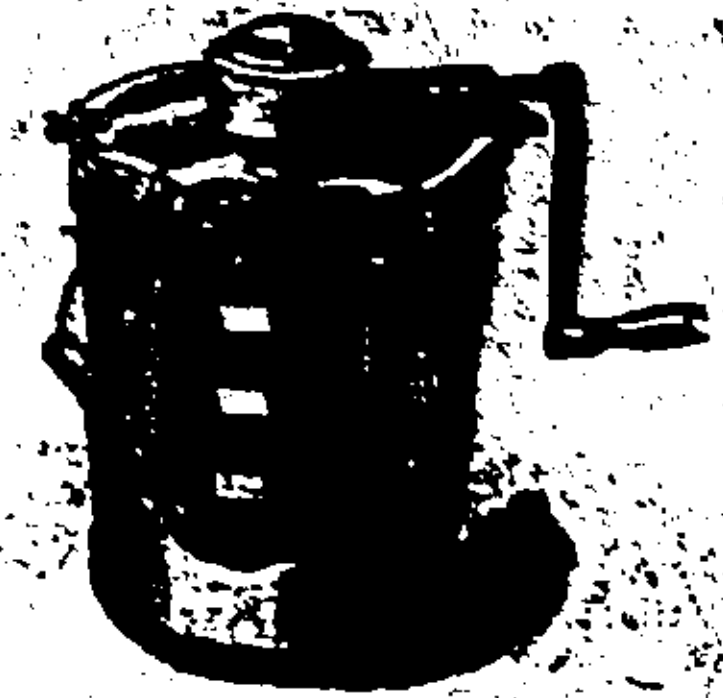
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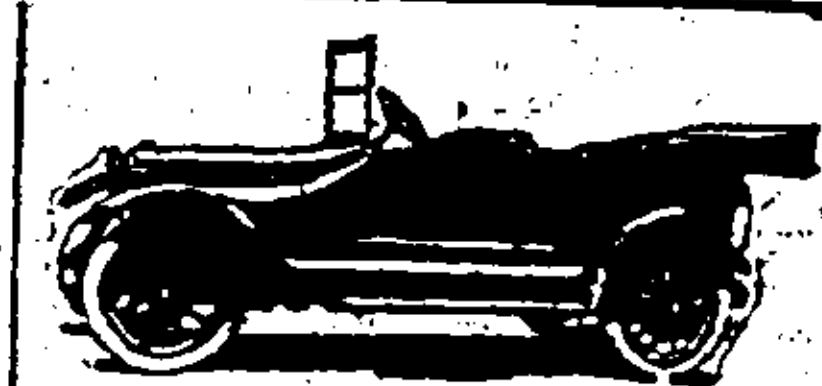
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BIRTHS.

ANNETT.—At their residence No. 17, The Bund, Shamshing, Canton, on August 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Annett, a son.

BEATTIE.—On the 18th inst., at 131, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Beattie, a son.

MARRIAGE.

AGG—CUMMING.—On July 1, at Eastbourne, Lt.-Col. Frederick John Gardner Agg, D.S.O., K.O.Y.L.I., to Mabel Beatrice, elder daughter of late Alec Cumming, Singapore.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1919.

WATCH THE GERMAN.

As yet, we have heard nothing official as to the attitude which the Allies are to take regarding the return to their several countries of the German business man, a subject in which Hongkong is particularly interested. We published a few days ago, a statement to the effect that the Huns who returned to the Fatherland from China by the Atreus intended taking steps as soon as possible to naturalise themselves in a neutral country, say Denmark, and, clothed in their new nationality, to come East once again. We can well believe that, for Germany is not exactly the place at this particular moment in which anybody would deliberately choose to reside, whilst German nationality will not be a thing to boast about for the next generation or two. The Hun, as soon as he is able, will be making again for his old haunts and he is sure to attempt to cover his identity by taking on neutral nationality. In future we shall have to look out for him amongst the ranks of the Scandinavians and other peoples who were neutral during the war.

There is another sphere in which the Germans will also attempt to camouflage themselves, namely in the realm of shipping. One of the American marine publications calls attention to the fact that while the German Government by the Peace Treaty apparently is stripped of its merchant marine and must restore by building new vessels many of the craft destroyed by the U-boats, Germany in fact will have a secret merchant marine operating in its interest and for its benefit. It says the Germans really own many vessels that fly neutral flags and also that Germans have made heavy investments in shipbuilding plants in various countries. The statement is undoubtedly true, although the paper's declaration that the "neutral" ships owned by Germans to-day represent 500,000 tons may be an overestimate. There are various ships flying the American flag that are German-owned. The authorities at Washington and at London have full knowledge of this fact. There is one group of ships of American registry that is German-owned. It will be interesting to note how the British and American Governments act in relation to them. Early in the war the British blacklisted these vessels after collecting evidence of how the "American" who poses as their principal owner and managing director obtained the money to finance the purchase of the craft. The Germans have control or partial control of shipbuilding plants in Norway, Sweden, Spain, and elsewhere. It will be a difficult matter for the Allies to prevent the Germans from utilising these plants. They are pretty well camouflaged through dummy ownership.

In the desire to get German-owned vessels under American registry, the U.S. Navy, the coal bargains of Germany, handled the money for the Germans and various Milwaukee gentlemen, posed as the purchasers. Some of the work the "Americans" did in this deal was done in one instance a Wisconsin person elected a member of the American company owning the vessels, did not pay the \$100,000 for the corporation, or anything about

NOTES & COMMENTS.

NOISY WARNINGS.

It is not before time that the attention of shipping people, and particularly the coxswains of steam launches, has been called to the regulations concerning the blowing of steam whistles in the harbour. These are to the effect that steamships may only use their whistles for the purposes of navigation and of giving necessary notice of approach to other vessels, when one prolonged blast of from four to six seconds duration shall be sounded. This latter limit is often very decidedly overstepped, as was proved in a case the other day. Steam launches are the greatest sinners in this respect, and we hope that due notice will be taken of the warning now issued. The idea of these regulations, of course, is to prevent the making of unnecessary noises by craft in harbour: if they were given free licence to do as they pleased, pandemonium would very soon prevail. But what is good for the water in this respect is good for terra firma as well, by which we mean to say that at present our streets are far more noisy places than they should be by reason of the unnecessary tooting of motor-car horns. Some chauffeurs seem to take a peculiar delight in ascertaining whether their horns are in proper working order, with the result that they make our streets hideous with their incessant horn-blowing. These gentry need to be told to go easy in this matter. It would be conducive to public comfort, too, if a uniform type of horn could be used by motors in our midst. At present there seems to be a regular craze for variety in this regard, all of which adds to the confusion prevailing in our streets. Perhaps these two little matters could be dealt with by the Automobile Association.

A PATRIOTIC ACTION.

The fact that Viscount Grey has consented to go to Washington to deal expressly with questions arising out of peace, pending the appointment of a permanent Ambassador, will have been read with feelings of general satisfaction throughout the Empire. The House of Commons hailed the announcement with marked cordiality, and Mr. Bonar Law struck the right note when he expressed the Government's view that Lord Grey's patriotic action would be of the highest value in its influence on the relations between the two Governments and peoples. The word "patriotic" is well used in this connection, for most men placed in Lord Grey's circumstances would "lie back" and take things easy rather than engage in work which is bound to be of an arduous nature. This patriotic statesman suffers from the disability of being almost blind, but, in spite of that sad affliction, he is still anxious to serve his country. He is perhaps our most enthusiastic supporter of the League of Nations, and will therefore find a warm welcome among those Americans who realise that the future peace of the world depends on the successful working of that great experiment. He showed great tact and diplomacy as Foreign Minister when war broke out, and strove might and main to prevent the upheaval. Had he been listened to, war could have been averted. In a time of crisis he served his nation well; he will now serve the Empire in calmer and better days.

CHECKING PROFITEERING.

A French telegram to hand on Saturday showed what the Paris authorities are doing to stop profiteering. Prices have been fixed for foodstuffs and these have to be prominently displayed in the shops. This action by the Government we are told, will check profiteering, thus reducing the cost of living. That is why we gave it the caption "A Tip to Hongkong." Now, what Paris can do it ought to be possible for Hongkong to accomplish. One of our Government officials says we cannot stop profiteering. Will he admit that we can check it? If so, cannot the list of current prices be converted into a list of official maximum prices? The machinery is in existence already. Why not set it working again?

AVIATOR BURNED TO DEATH.

Hempstead, L. I., July 2.—Lieut. Jules Biscayart, an aviator, was burned to death here to-day when his airplane, a new type of machine in which he was making an initial flight, caught

DAY BY DAY.

IF A MAN WORKS HARD ENOUGH TO MAKE ALL THE SPENDING MONEY HE WANTS, HE DOESN'T HAVE ANY TIME TO SPEND IT.

The August Criminal Sessions have been postponed until September 1.

Our week-ends seem to be faded. Of twelve since May 31, only three have been free of rain.

Saturday's health return shows one non-fatal case of gastro enteritis, the sufferer being a Chinese.

A. Tack and Co. are reducing the prices of all their kodak films to the extent of about 20 per cent. on old prices, owing to the present high exchange.

The Atreus is leaving on Thursday with a big batch of men for the R. G. A. the Manchester Regiment, and H. M. S. Kent instead of on Wednesday.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day sentenced a returned banished to 12 months' hard labour. The man was banished for life from the Colony. On his return he stole some clothing.

Amongst the passengers arriving on the Atsuta Maru, to-day, were Mr. W. I. Elson, of Messrs. Watson and Co., Ltd., and Mr. H. Summers, of Taikoo Dock Co., Ltd., who have been on active service.

On Saturday evening whilst a Chinese seaman of the Water Police was boarding a Japanese steamer, lying in Wanchai Bay, he missed his footing on the gangway, fell into the harbour and was drowned. His body has not so far been recovered.

Returning to the Colony by the ss. Thongwa are a number of Hongkong men who have been to the Macedonian front, namely Messrs. Weston, Spiers, Young, Johnstone, Rapley, Beck and Morley. They were to leave London on August 14th inst.

Two men were caught with daggers in their possession. They had just returned from San Francisco. They were taken to the Police Station and as they appeared to be ordinary passengers, they were allowed out on a very nominal bail of \$15 each. The men did not appear in Court to-day.

A Chinese who returned from banishment was to-day charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, who sentenced him to six months' hard labour. Defendant was banished for five years, and after wandering about for four years, he returned, thinking that he would be safe, but a contable with a good memory recognised him, and arrested him.

Two Chinese employed in the Dairy Farm were to-day charged with fighting. They had quarrelled over some club affairs, and it ended up with a fight. One of them armed himself with two daggers. Both men were fined by Mr. N. L. Smith \$5 or ten days on the first charge. The second defendant was fined \$10 or 14 days for having the daggers on him.

At the Offices of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., in London, on 4th July, a handsome presentation of silver plate was made to Mr. H. C. Saunders on his retirement from the underwriting chair. The presentation was made by Mr. H. F. Holyoak, the chairman of the board of the directors at the head office in Hongkong, who was accompanied by Mr. C. Montague Ede, the general manager of the society, who is also on a visit to London. There were also present the chairman and members of the London committee members of the staff.

The "War Miner" was launched at 11.15 a.m. on Saturday from the building yard of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., the naming ceremony being gracefully performed by Miss Moxon as the vessel commenced to move down the ways. This vessel is the second of the 8,000-ton deadweight standard steamers being built by the Company to the order of the Ministry of Shipping. The first vessel, the "War Miner," will have been launched last week prior to being loaded out to sea. Other two vessels of the same class are also being built.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR."]

How high Exchange is going to touch is a question that is agitating every one at present. The shortage of supplies and the pressing demand for silver have contributed mainly to the rising price in the white metal. At the present market rate of silver, the dollar should be worth about at least 4s. 2d., and it is the conviction of most bankers in Hongkong that Exchange will very shortly touch 4/- and probably go much higher. If the demand continues, and I do not see how it will abate now that Germany has been opened up for trade, silver must go up. The Chinese speculators are the only people who are putting the market down. They think that the rate is high enough and they buy forward from the Banks. There are only a few Banks in Hongkong that trade with the Chinese speculator. These Banks and banking institutions when they sell to the Chinese speculators buy from another Bank to cover. When the demand from the Chinese is exhausted the Exchange rate is bound to go up. The Indian Government has been in the market recently. There has been a good monsoon in that country, and the Indian rate may go down a little bit. The rupee is already on the basis of 1s. 10d., and quite soon it may slump to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d.

The demand for high-grade leather belting is increasing in Hongkong, and a keener American competition is expected. In the past the bulk of this commodity has been supplied by England, Japan ranking second and the United States third. We imported last year £36,599 worth of belting.

The British-American Tobacco Company (China), Limited is a name to conjure with in the Far East. Day in and day out its advertisements are burnt into our memory. Its advertising is conducted in a sober but enterprising spirit. It is interesting to study its progress. Last year its consumption of American leaf rose from 450 tierces and heads in the previous year to 400 tierces and hogheads monthly, while its consumption of Chinese and other tobacco went up to about 35,000 pounds against 10,000 pounds in 1917. The factory is now turning out about 200,000,000 cigarettes a month, an increase of nearly 30 per cent. over the previous year. The capacity of the British-American Tobacco factory, which is constantly expanding the mechanical side of its business as well as increasing its sales, has been enhanced by the addition of a number of American machines during the year.

Hongkong does a large export trade in bristles. Last year we exported 8,744 piculs of bristles valued at \$228,505 and imported 3,820 piculs, worth \$149,854. The buying capacity of Great Britain for bristles still remains paramount to-day, although Japan and America are gradually becoming possible rivals. Hongkong is an important centre for bristles, but Central China and Hankow are accorded the honour of being the leading centres of bristle production. The bristles comprise different varieties, which are chiefly classified by white and black. The supply of bristles in China is great when it is remembered that hog-meat is the principal animal food with the Chinese. At the present time, almost all the bristles in Central and North China are brought to Hankow for sale. The collection of bristles from the sources of production is generally done by natives of those places who forward their bristles to the marts for sale.

U. S. PROHIBITION.

Chicago, July 2.—Only one arrest was recorded at the South Clark Street police station last night, as against an average of more than 200 a night. Lieut. McMahon, in command of the district, which had a large number of saloons until yesterday, said that "in the old days" the station had housed as many as 300 prisoners a night. "Cleaning the district," which is the southern half of the central business section, used to mean taking up persons from doorways and alleys, the lieutenant said. "A detail was sent out each night for the purpose of adding up the number of saloons and the number of persons who were arrested."

A FINE RUNNER.

SON OF A HONGKONG MAN.

At the Glasgow University Athletic Club sports, J. B. Bell (a son of Mr. W. D. Bell, of the Taikoo Dockyard, who is now Home-on leave) distinguished himself. He had four firsts to his credit. The Scots Pictorial, commenting on the results, mentions another student, A. Brown, as doing well, remarking that he was second to Bell in the 100, 220, and hurdles. He ran Bell to half a yard in the 100, and he also put up stern opposition in the furlong. The best performance (says the journal named) was Bell's 53 secs. in the quarter, if the time, of course, is reliable, which is a subject on which there will be a diversity of opinion. If Bell only managed to do the furlong in 25 secs. practically, it is difficult to believe he did the quarter in 53 secs. There's no concealing the fact, however, that Bell is a wonderfully fine runner, and would soon touch the term "great" were he in a position to devote more time to training.

In some tips on the forthcoming S.A.A. championships at Parkhead, the Scots Pictorial mentioned Bell as likely to win the 220 yards, "if confined to talent pure and simple."

It may also be mentioned that Bell (who belongs to Bellahouston Harriers) won the 120 yards hurdles at the Glasgow Police Athletic Club sports, his time being 20.5 secs. He was also third in the 100 yards handicap final, in which he was very heavily handicapped.

JAPANESE PEACE DELEGATES.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG TO-DAY.

The Atsuta Maru, commanded by Capt. Inadzu, arrived in the harbour at 7 a.m. with sixteen Japanese delegates returning from the Peace Conference. The party includes Marquis Saionji, the Hon. Saionji (his son), Mrs. Saionji, Admiral Take-shita, General Nara, Dr. Myura, Dr. Katsunuma and others. They left Marseilles on July 19th and called at Port Said, Colombo, and Singapore. The delegates will get off at Kobe.

The Atsuta Maru has been specially selected by the Japanese Government to carry the delegates home.

When the vessel came into harbour this morning a N. Y. K. launch with a party, including Mr. Yatsuda, the manager of the N. Y. K., and Consul-General Suzuki, went alongside and received the delegates. The latter afterwards repaired to the residence of Mr. Yatsuda to partake of breakfast. At 10 o'clock they visited H. E. the Officer Administering the Government at Government House. They leave at six o'clock this evening for Kobe.

Another batch of plenipotentiaries headed by Baron Makino, the head of the Japanese delegates at Versailles, will pass through Hongkong next week. They will arrive by the steamer Shidzuoka Maru, another N.Y.K. b. at.

LAWN BOWLS.

H.K.D.C. COMPETITION.

The final of the Risk Competition in connection with the Machine Gun Coy. H.K.D.C. was played during the week-end on the green of the Kowloon Cricket Club. Capt. Wright's team won a close game at the last head by one point.

The teams were as follows:—
Pte. Stewart
Pte. Wylie
Pte. Jack
Lt. Suitor.....11
C.S.M. Duncan
C.Q.M.S. Petley
Pte. Simpson
Capt. Wright.....12

A cargo boat was lying off the Praya in Kennedy Town loaded with rice when three men in a sculling boat came alongside and stole a bag of rice. They were seen and the alarm was given. Sergeant Clark, in a Police launch, who was in the vicinity, went to give assistance. When the men saw the launch coming, two of them jumped into the water and made their escape. The third man was arrested. The bag of rice, containing 140 catties, was recovered. The man was taken to the station.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Third Trinity," which went recently head of the river at Cambridge without much trouble bears a title that puzzles the uninitiated, because Second Trinity ceased to exist about 1876. It seems to have been established, according to the rather confused records of early Cambridge rowing, by some Old Westminsters, who in 1826 brought with them from the Thames to the Cam an eight-oared boat, then an aquatic novelty. Old Etonians were admitted in the following year, and the club has ever since been confined to oarsmen from these two public schools. Since Westminster rowing was spoiled by the building of the Thames Embankment, though recently revived, Third Trinity has practically consisted of Old Etonians. It furnishes numerous recruits for the "Varsity" eight, and holds a fine record at Henley.

Foreign Office clerks could at one time count on receiving gratuities when a treaty was ratified. The French Government sent 500 guineas to be distributed among them when the Commercial Treaty of 1786 was signed, and seven years later the Empress of Russia sent them £1,000 to celebrate a similar event. Of this the two Under Secretaries took £300 apiece, and ten other officials split up £400 between them. In the same month, June, 1793, treaties were ratified with Sardinia and Hesse. Sardinia made our Foreign Office a present of £300 and Hesse sent £30. Our representatives abroad profited in the same way. The snuff-box Sir William Hamilton received from the King of Naples in September, 1793, cost only £500, though £1,000 was allowed for it by the King.

"This," Sir William complains, "is the only perquisite that has fallen to my lot in nearly thirty years' residence; it is hard to be jockeyed out of half its value." In 1831 our Government dropped this practice of bestowing presents and other countries soon followed suit.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

The Hawkins will be manned by a Chatham crew when she hoists the pennant at Chatham on the 24th instant (says a Home paper of July 10) for service as flagship of the China Squadron.

Warrant Telegraphist W. R. Palk has been appointed to the light cruiser Carysfort, selected to proceed to the China Station, and Warrant Telegraphist A. Dean has been appointed to the depot ship Tamar, Hongkong, for service at the Wireless Telegraph Station, Singapore, where he will be in charge. Mr. H. Blandin, of the Naval Wireless Telegraph Department, has been appointed to the depot ship Tamar for charge of the wireless station at Hongkong.

The light cruiser Capetown, which was launched a few weeks ago at the yard of Messrs. Cammell Laird, Birkenhead, will be sent to the China Station when completed and commissioned in the course of a couple months or so. The Capetown is of the "C" type, has a displacement of 4,190 tons, a horse-power of 40,000, which will give her a speed of 29 knots. She will carry five 6-in. guns, all mounted on the centre line, and a couple 3-in. anti-aircraft guns and torpedo equipment of eight tubes. Her water line and vital parts are protected by 3-in. armour belting and plates, and the latest appliances for fire control working of her guns are being installed. The machinery is of the twin-screw, single-gear type, with a cruising turbine for low economical speed. The Capetown is the last of several of the "C" cruisers built at Laird's yard, all of which have successfully gone through their trials and are now under the White Ensign or in reserve awaiting commission.

A naval and military correspondent writes: According to the new arrangements the North America Station will link up with the China Station in the patrol of the Pacific. The North America Squadron will comprise four "C" light cruisers—Calcutta, Raleigh, Napier, Cambrian, Constance, and Calliope. The squadron will use the Panama Canal as the via media between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The range will extend from the Gulf of Mexico to the Cape of Good Hope.

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ICE.

When the torrid suns are marching
And the burnished skies are arching
Over earth-ends cracked and parching.
As we gasp and pant, and burn us
In our seething, scorching furnace,
Comes a song of glacial gladness
To assuage the summer madness.

Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, tinkle!
And the drawn brow smooths its wrinkle.
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, tinkle!
Of the rime-rimmed, long-necked-drink!
And that tinkle, tinkle, tink
Saves you at Inferno's brink.
Life picks up its loosened link
And the stopped brain starts—to think!
O, the song beyond all price
Is the tinkle of the ice
Making Sheol a Paradise.

O, thou ice-imp of reliance,
O, thou Jack among the giants
Bidding all the suns defiance.
Thou, on whom limp mankind leaneth
When the summer's at its zenith.
Let us pledge thee a potation
In thine own refrigeration.

Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, tink!
And the soul unseals its crinkle.
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, tink!
Of the mint-breathed, deep-drawn drink.
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, tink!
Bright-eyed jewels leer and wink.
Silver has its crafty clink.
Gold essays its subtle chink.
But the ice within the glass,
When your flesh is withered grass,
All the other songs surpass.

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THE "ATREUS" FUND.

To the fund for providing
amusement for the men going
home on the "Atreus", the
following subscriptions have been
received—

H.A.W.	...	\$10.00
A. & F.M.	...	25.00
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\$483.00

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ITS ARDUOUS WORK.

Every one of us can truthfully
say that we have a vast army
always on guard for us so that
we may live in health and com-
fort.

This mighty army is the
millions of tiny red bodies which
give colour to the blood. They
are forever attacking impure and
poisonous elements in the blood,
and cleansing the body of foul
air, which they carry to the
lungs to be breathed out. In
addition, they take nourishment
to all parts of the body, extracted
from the food that is being
digested. If for one instant the
heart stops and the great army
ceases to march we are dead. If
this army becomes reduced in
strength, or is inefficient, we grow
thin and weak, our nerves are en-
feebled, our food does not nourish
us, we are breathless, chilly and
tired out.

Men and women whose armies
of red blood corpuscles win their
battle against disease are the
fortunate ones. Those who are
anæmic and deficient in blood,
always ailing, are to be pitied,
but they can be helped. New,
rich, warm, healthy blood will be
made for them if they take a
course of Dr. Williams' pink pills.
Their nerves will become steady,
their complexion will improve,
vitality will be restored to all
parts of the body, and every
function of life be regularised
and strengthened. The simple
reason is that Dr. Williams' pink
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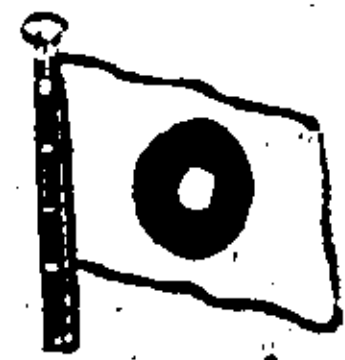
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	GRANITE
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	GRANITE
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Chusan	B. & S.	18. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	18. Aug.
Shanghai	Tokini	J.C.J. L.	18. Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyuan	B. & S.	19. Aug.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupei	B. & S.	19. Aug.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	19. Aug.
Shanghai & Tientsin	Ying-how	B. & S.	20. Aug.
Japan	Takatsang	J.C.J. L.	20. Aug.
Shanghai	Woeang	J. M. Co.	21. Aug.
Haiphong	Takatsang	J. M. Co.	21. Aug.
Shanghai	Chekiang	B. & S.	21. Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	22. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	23. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	D. L. Co.	24. Aug.
Shanghai	Dunera	P. & O.	25. Aug.
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	26. Aug.
Java	Tokini	J.C.J. L.	26. Aug.
Kobe	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	26. Aug.
Manila	Yuehsang	J. M. Co.	29. Aug.
Kobe	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	30. Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	1. Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	3. Sept.
Java	Tjimonet	J.C.J. L.	4. Sept

NOTICES

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

INTERESTING SERMON.

At St. Peter's Church yesterday, the Rev. E. Martin, M. A., based his sermon on the following—

"The truth shall make you free"—John VIII. 32.

"Science, in other words knowledge, is not the enemy of religion; for if so, then religion would mean ignorance."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

He said—British scholars have never agreed with German critical views on the Bible. More than fifty years ago we find Dean Milman, in the 3rd edition of his famous History of the Jews, combating German theories; and more recently while the German critics have most commonly discarded faith altogether, British theologians have retained both humility and sincere faith in Jesus Christ. The following ideas were largely gained from two such scholars, Drs. Kennett and McNeile, Regius Professors of Theology at Cambridge and Dublin Universities respectively, and are now commonly taught in all our Universities.

It has been discovered by modern research that the Pentateuch was not written, in the form we now have it, by Moses; but that it was edited after the Return from Captivity about 450 B.C. and perhaps by Ezra the Scribe. It was customary in those days for authors to include large sections from other books in their works, or simply to re-write other books and the hands of more writers than one are clearly evident in the first books of the Bible. For instance chapters one and two of Genesis are two stories of the same event—the Creation of the World. Chapter I-II-III consistently speaks of the Almighty as "God," and Chapter II-IV-end always uses the name "Jehovah God"; and other words are found consistently in the verses of one writer which are not used in the vocabulary of the other. Secondly the style and arrangement of the two writers are distinct. For instance the first account commences with the Creation of the earth, then vegetation and animals, and culminates with the making of man and woman. The second account represents man as being created first, vegetation and the lower animals afterwards, and woman last. Thirdly comes the evidence of archaeological discoveries. Abraham, the Father of the Jews, came from Babylon, and clay tablets and stone cylinders have been discovered there inscribed with stories which are not only the evident originals of those related in Genesis I-XI, but which also correspond in some cases with the different strands of narrative perceptible in the Pentateuch. Such is the three-fold proof of vocabulary, style and discoveries, that the Pentateuch is not the finished work of Moses 1250 B.C., but of several writers and editors from times far earlier than Moses to the period of Ezra who lived 600 years later. The strands of four chief writers can be unravelled from our present Hexateuch though the long history connecting these to their primitive sources cannot be wholly traced. It is interesting to mark the gradually advancing ideas of religion and morality displayed in the Prophets and History of Israel and to note traces of each stage peeping through the versions of the Hexateuch.

But a comparison of the ancient Babylonian myths, with the Jewish traditions, as we have them in Genesis I-XI after twenty centuries of Jewish handling, shows this most remarkable difference. When the Babylonian myths speak of many gods, occupied in human pursuits such as eating, fighting and sinning, the Jewish Genesis bears witness to One God who is Personal and Perfect. This means that Jewish seers, from Abram to Ezra, were inspired by the Holy Spirit to change the old traditions they had brought from Babylon, to cross out the false polytheism of those legends, and to teach in Genesis I-XI that there is One God, before all things, who is the first Cause of all things; that He is good, who made all things good; that sin is heinous, being man's revolt from God; and that man is consequently in real need of Divine Grace and pardon.

This is the Inspiration of the Old Testament, for it searches contemporary records of Babylon, Egypt, Greece and Rome, India or China, one does not find any similarly pure and incontestably true teaching about God and Man, and their relations with one another. If all truth comes from God; if Confucius, Shakespeare and all the world's artists were inspired; what shall we say of this people of Israel to whose seers in the course of centuries was revealed by the Holy Spirit, this True Religion which is becoming the whole World's hope?

The stories of Genesis I-XI—of the Creation, the Fall of Man, Cain, and Abel, The Flood, and The Tower of Babel—we now see "to be primitive traditions like that which all nations form in their childhood. They are similar and yet contradictory to other traditions, and they even contradict themselves, as we have seen in the order of Creation as related in the first two chapters of Genesis. Modern Science has taught us that they are not to be considered as historical facts, as the world was not made in seven days and the Flood and Ark and the Tower of Babel are prehistoric myths. They are like the parables of Christ. Whether such stories are true or not, the religious and even the moral lessons remain the same. The Bible is not intended to teach Science. It does teach Religion, and its teaching about God, man and sin in Genesis is the greatest revelation of religious truth ever given to men.

The question is sometimes asked by those of little faith: What advantage accrues from the Old Testament? In the first place we reply that Truth should be our main objective, even if it means changing our most cherished convictions about the Serpent, the Animals in the Ark and the Tower of Babel. Again, it is like a new revelation to have our thoughts raised from such parabolic stories to the inner truths of the personality and unity and goodness of God, the fact of a First Cause, and the fall of the first man, (whoever he was and whenever he was first evolved) and the need of Divine grace and salvation. The old views are not only unscientific and out of date, but they bind on as a burden which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear. The clergy have not preached the views of scholars with much definiteness, preferring to wait until agreement between scholars had been attained. But it is a question, now that the main results of Old Testament research have been generally accepted, the clergy do not fear to offend the feelings of the older members of their flocks. Is this honest, especially in men who have had the privilege of studying the conflict that previously raged round the New Testament and rejoicing in its complete vindication under such leaders as Lightfoot and Westcott and Hort?

THE DEMPSEY- WILLARD FIGHT.

SOME NEW FACTS.

There passed through the Colony, last week-end, on this way to Manila from Toledo, U.S., Mr. W. A. La Mountain, a keen follower of sport and better known as "Monty" in Manila. Through his courtesy we are able to give some interesting details of the fight between Dempsey and Willard for the World's Heavy-weight Championship, which took place at Toledo on July 4th. Mr. La Mountain is neither a professional boxer, trainer or promoter. He is merely a good humoured and enthusiastic "fan" who is prepared to go halfway across the world to see a good fight and, therefore, the details he gives us may safely be taken as absolutely impartial. In the present instance, Mr. La Mountain travelled further than any other white man to see the fight, and some of the information imparted has never before been published, at least in this part of the world.

Told in his own words, Mr. La Mountain said—"In my opinion, and in the opinion of the vast majority of people interested, the fight was over after the first round and had it not been for the incompetency of the referee, Pacondi, the match would have been awarded to Dempsey then. Indeed, Dempsey was halfway to his dressing room and the audience had commenced to leave their seats, thinking the fight was over, when Dempsey was called back and the fight continued. The only reason I can give for that is that the cinema people wanted a longer film, but, despite this, the fight would not have been allowed to go on had there been an experienced and sporting referee in the ring. Pacondi, a Toledo man, was appointed by the Toledo Boxing Commission. The job was worth a good round fee and the Toledo people appointed Pacondi out of favouritism, instead of appointing the best experienced man available. The fight, after the first round, was a slaughtering match and after the third round Willard failed to answer the bell. In support of my statement, the State Boxing Commission decided that Dempsey won in the first round. This aroused a good deal of feeling for there were a large number of people who had laid \$10 to \$100 that the fight would not last more than one round and they naturally consider that they won their bets. I don't know how the matter was eventually settled, if at all."

Asked his opinion as to the Johnson-Willard fight, Mr. La Mountain said the whole thing was a frame-up. Willard was never in Johnson's class but the latter was making a final bid for big money and allowed the former to win. Johnson cannot go back to the States, since there is a sentence of two years' imprisonment hanging over him for a conviction of being concerned in the white slave traffic. Johnson is now in Mexico City giving exhibitions with third-raters. Willard was a fine big man and had gained some experience in boxing, and he was the only man Johnson could find as being likely to make any kind of a showing. Willard was quite candid about it. He stated openly that he only went into the game for what he could make out of it and he never really had any love for the ring or desire to shine. He has cleared out with about \$150,000 and is now back on his farm quite contented. Asked whether Dempsey is as good a man as was Johnson in his prime, Mr. La Mountain said that Corbett has expressed the opinion that Dempsey will be quite as popular as, and equal to, Sullivan, at his best, and that he will be heavy-weight champion for about ten years and then clear out with more money than has ever been made by any previous fighter.

From the day when men wondered if the books of Moses were written by him how he could write the account of his own death Christian people have felt more and more the increasing impossibility of the views of verbal inspiration. The new views (which are not so very recent; they will be found in Dean Milman's History of the Jews of 1829) come as the breaking of a yoke, the bringing in of a reasonable Faith satisfying to both mind and conscience, a Faith which British scholars hold with all humility remembering that all revealed truth is but a small silver streamlet compared with the Ocean Infinity of God's Wisdom and Love.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

The s.s. Haitan, one of the Douglas Laprak boats, whose sale was announced in these columns sometime ago, arrived yesterday from Swatow with a general cargo of 1,000 tons for Hongkong.

The Suiyang brought in on Saturday from Shanghai and Amoy 1,230 tons of cargo for the Colony.

The Yingchow arrived from Tsingtau via Shanghai and Swatow with a load of 1,210 tons of merchandise. She carried over 200 Chinese passengers.

The Blue Funnel steamer Ajax, from Liverpool, came in to-day with 4,733 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

Another Blue Funnel steamer, the Cyclops (Captain W. Duncan), came in yesterday from Seattle loaded with 490 tons of general cargo, including lumber, waste paper, hay, etc. Of this, 269 tons are Hongkong and the rest is transhipment stuff. She brought from Seattle and Victoria 75 passengers. She experienced heavy weather and a typhoon.

The s.s. Brisbane, commanded by Captain E. E. McLellan, came from Saigon on Saturday with 1,110 tons of rice and departed this morning for Yokohama with the commodity. Her agents are Messrs. Carmichael and Clark.

The Gablonz which came in yesterday morning brought European mails—as much as 251 bags of mails for Hongkong. She also consigned 1,400 tons of cargo and carried 116 first class and 52 saloon passengers.

The Tjitajap, one of the Java-China-Japan boats, and present lying at Quarry Bay, came in with 4,189 tons of merchandise.

The s.s. Shisin Maru, an O.S.K. boat, brought from Singapore 4,200 tons of cargo.

The Africa Maru, whose agents are the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, brought from Tacoma (Washington) 82 bags of mails for Hongkong, and 41 first class and 16 cabin passengers.

The Atsuta Maru, which is carrying the Japanese delegates from Versailles to Kobe, arrived this morning with 200 tons of through cargo.

The s.s. Eldridge arrived here on the 17th instant from Seattle via ports with 360 tons of cargo for Hongkong, comprising steel, iron and general.

The s.s. Gablonz departed to-day for Shanghai with 14 saloon and steerage passengers.

MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT.

ON TAIPO ROAD.

A well-known local gentleman, who was motor-cycling along the Taiipo Road, with his son, yesterday, met with what might have been a fatal accident. The gentleman was carrying his son on the back of the machine and when reaching the Taiipo hills, the machine skidded, owing, it is alleged, to the bad state of the road. The riders and the machine were thrown over the hillside and fell about fifty feet. The machine was smashed and the riders were severely shaken. They had a miraculous escape from being badly injured.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.
Another accident occurred, on Salisbury Road, Kowloon, this afternoon, at about half-past one o'clock. A motor cyclist, riding machine No. 37, was proceeding along the road towards the Ferry when just opposite the Post Office, he collided with a ricksha. The rider and the coolie were thrown to the ground and the cycle and the ricksha both appeared to have been severely damaged. The coolie was much shaken but the cyclist seemed to have come out of the mix-up intact. Luckily, there was no-one in the ricksha.

THE "HAUROTO."

STILL NO NEWS.

The s.s. Brisbane (Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke), which was instructed to search for the s.s. Hauroto, has arrived in Hongkong from Singapore, and reports that, after having had a thorough look round, on the voyage up, no traces of the vessel were to be found.

Very little hope of the Hauroto eventually turning up is now entertained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ORANGES

Fresh Arrival of
ORANGES
\$1.20 per dozen.

WISEMAN LTD.

Tel. 407.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"CYCLOPS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays, and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"ELDRIDGE."

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on Aug. 17th, 1919 Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit issued by the Superintendent of Import & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on August 25th 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within THIRTY DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after August 25th, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
5th Floor, Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1919.

LANCASHIRE COAL.

Lancashire produces a general utility coal which is suitable for steam gas and domestic purposes. It is practically all bituminous, and can, accordingly, be used in the manufacture of coke. The fact that Lancashire contains over 800 coking ovens, ranking fifth amongst counties in the United Kingdom, is in itself a tribute to the coking properties of its coal. In 1917, 3,074,000 tons of coal were coked, producing 1,595,000 tons of coke; the second highest output of coke in the United Kingdom.

G. J. R.

NOTICE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OFFICE.

Whereas on July 19th, licensed junk TS36H was seized by the Revenue Department whilst lying off Saltfish Lane. Take notice that if this junk is not claimed within seven days from Aug. 15 it will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses incurred.

(Sd) S. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
IMPORTS & EXPORTS,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

It is hereby notified that an Interim Dividend of \$4 per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1919.

The Dividend will be payable on an after Thursday, the 28th August, 1919, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th August, 1919 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING
CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per share for account 1919 will be payable on Thursday the 28th August, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 21st August, 1919 to Thursday the 28th August, 1919 both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

NOTICE.

We have this day admitted Mr. Edwin Lionel Sim as a partner in our firm.

A. & S. HANCOCK.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 20th Aug. 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 29 Dock Terrace, Kowloon
Docks
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Also

2 Electric ceiling fans
1 Electric table fan

And

1 Cottage piano by Collard and Collard

On view from Tuesday, the 19th August, 1919.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMBERT.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Capt. Matthews to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1919.

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at "Lyemun" No. 153 the Peak

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(including Upholstered Drawing Room Suite, Dining Room Furniture (by Wm. Powell Ltd.), White Enamelled Bedroom and Nursery Furniture

Also

One Dover Stove (practically new)

On View from Monday, the 18th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMBERT.

Auctioneer.

G. J. R.

NOTICE.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 25th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tokawan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet				Annual Rent	Upset Price
		Acres	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. In.		
1	1000						

G. J. R.

NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 25th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet				Annual Rent	Upset Price
		Acres	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. In.		
1	1000						

G. J. R.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to 1919.

The Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Limited, namely, 290 (Two hundred and ninety) Ordinary shares in respect of the capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915 and 57 (Fifty seven) Ordinary shares (being the rights in respect of the said 290 shares) in respect of the capital of the said Company as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Solicitors, 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order,

C. McL. MESSER,

Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 5 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

Your own Account of Business.

FREE OF ACTION AGAINST THE BANKING.

Apply to our SPECIAL SERVICE.

Will be waiting.

100,000,000.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1919.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MESSRS. SUTNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Sutna and Co., Hongkong, report as follows under date of August 16:—Cotton:—No stock. Nominal quotations:—Indian at \$45 to \$55 per picul; Chinese at \$45 to \$60 per picul. Indian Yarn:—During the first part of the fortnight market ruled steady but latterly, owing to eager sellers, prices declined about five dollars per bale. Sales are reported of about 1,500 bales of No. 10s; and 400 bales of No. 12s; in all about 2,000 bales. Closing quotations:—\$225 to \$260 for No. 10s; \$240 to \$260 for No. 12s; \$280 to \$300 for No. 16s; and \$300 to \$340 for No. 20s. Unwound stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales. Sold but un-cleared stock is about 20,000 bales. Sundry Articles:—In imports, sales are reported in Kismia @ \$45 per picul; Futchuck @ \$140 per picul; gum oilbanum @ \$7 to \$14 per picul; buffalo pickers @ \$11 per picul; cloves @ \$55 per picul; almonds @ \$30 per picul; and fish maws & fins (at various prices). In exports purchases are reported in cassia @ \$13; per picul; sugar candy @ \$27 per picul; fire crackers @ \$16 per case; galangal @ \$7 per picul; quicksilver @ \$240 per picul; green beans @ \$5 per picul and y. ramillon @ \$142 per case.

FURTHER STEEL IMPROVEMENT.

The *Iron Age* of July 9 says:—The steel market shows further improvement in exports, with fresh evidence of expanding demand in various lines of domestic consumption, and growing confidence in the stability of present prices of finished products. The adjustment of the industry to something under a two-thirds operation promises steady holding of mill schedules through the summer and a probable increase in output as fall advances. There is enough irregularity in prices to keep buyers and sellers alert; but the plentiful talk of possible advances has produced little forward buying. After taking some good contracts, several makers of nuts, bolts and rivets have put up prices 5 per cent. on bolts, \$3 on nuts except semi-finished, and 10 per cent. on rivets. Others have followed suit, but there are still some stragglers. The agitation by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers for a Chicago base on iron and steel products has led to an appointment for a hearing before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington to-day (Wednesday). Chairman Gary appearing for the Steel Corporation, while the association is represented by its attorney. Japan has been no small factor in the copper advance, the market now verging on 20 cents. On the whole movement Japan has taken \$2,000,000 pounds. The surprising development in copper is that the Government surplus which threatened to be a drag on the market for many months has now been entirely sold. June sales of pig iron in the case of some furnaces equalled the total for several preceding months, and now in a limited way there is pig iron buying for delivery in 1920, including some malleable in the central West. But many foundries have yet to cover for the fourth quarter of this year. Enough furnaces are going in to make the market uneven in their efforts to get backlog orders. Some cuts are heard of each week, but are generally reported as lapses, which did not break the market. Some Southern furnaces that were weak sellers are asking \$1 a ton more, the recent heavy bookings of their Northern competitors having turned some inquiry southward. Eastern Pennsylvania still reports concessions on foundry iron, and standard low phosphorus iron is available at \$35. Less than the full price was asked on a round lot of basic wanted by a large northern Ohio steel foundry. The withholding of railroad business is hurting the railroads more than it has hurt the steel mills. The Railroad Administration has no present intention of buying 300,000 tons more of rails, as reported. Japan is in the market for 5,000 tons of rails, after buying 30,000 tons in the past two months. France wants 5,000 tons of rails and an equal amount of plates, and Spain is requiring for 5,000 axles, 10,000 wheels and other equipment. The 40,000 tons of rails on which Belgium has been figuring for some time appear to have gone to Russia with about £19 10s. c. The London British quotation, which was 18s. business, has been 18s. 6d. for some time.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PROFITEERING BILL.

London, Aug. 17.
In the House of Commons on the Committee Stage of the Profiteering Bill many amendments were submitted but mostly rejected. Though the tone of the debate was severely critical but two amendments which the Government accepted were passed, one empowering the Board of Trade to fix the maximum price of any article after investigation and the second empowering tribunals to demand prices at all stages including the source of supply.
The House of Commons was still discussing the profiteering Bill at five in the morning when Sir Auckland Geddes accepted and the House adopted an amendment in the Municipal Trading Clause designed to prevent subsidizing experiments in trading at the expense of the rate-payers. The debate was most animated, the speeches indicating general approval with the object of the Bill but doubts whether its methods were likely to be effective. Ministerialists like Mr. Ernest Wild and Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Francis Lowe were among the strongest critics of the bill which Mr. Wild described as "the worst drafted measure ever seen." Lord Robert Cecil declared that the country was utterly tired of D.O.R.A. and the whole policy of control. Only a score of lines of the Bill were covered after thirteen hours debate. The Government had allowed only one day on the Committee Stage hence the all night sitting.
The Profiteering Bill has passed the Committee stage and the Commons are now discussing the Transport Bill.
The House of Commons rose at 7.30 a.m.
Among important changes in the Profiteering Bill is that reasonable profit is defined as a rate of profit which does not exceed a fair average rate earned in the sale of similar articles under pre-war conditions.
In the House of Commons the Profiteering Bill has passed its third reading. A new clause empowers the Board of Trade to investigate trusts. Sir Auckland Geddes announced that a special Government Bill will be introduced in the Autumn dealing with the whole question of trusts. The Select Committee on Profiteering, whose operations are suspended, decided yesterday to resume investigations.

THE ARMENIAN MANDATE.

Paris, Aug. 17.
An American Mission under General Harbord is shortly leaving on a visit to Armenia and Trans-Caucasia under instructions of President Wilson to investigate military conditions. General Harbord will especially enquire into the conditions of the new Armenian Republic and obtain complete information indicating the obligations involved should the United States decide to accept the mandate.
London, Aug. 17.
In the House of Commons replying to a question Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Allies had not yet granted recognition to the new Hungarian Government. Several questions were asked regarding the withdrawal of troops from Trans-Caucasia, thus leaving the Armenians unprotected from the Turks. Mr. T. P. O'Connor emphasised the universal horror if Armenians were again handed over to their old masters. Mr. Harmsworth promised to convey this sentiment to the Peace Conference.
Lord Robert Cecil: Do the Government realize that our obligations to Armenians are fully as strong as to General Denikin.
Mr. Harmsworth. These considerations are in the minds of the Government.

THE PARTITION OF THRACE.

Paris, Aug. 14.
The Supreme Council has taken an important step towards the solution of the Thrace question. A scheme for the partition of the country on the following lines is generally favoured. Easternmost Thrace with Adrianople and the Black Sea coast would form a part of a future International State of Constantinople. In Central Thrace a wide corridor would be demarcated running from the Bulgarian frontier to the sea, including the port of Dedegatch. This would be made an International State under the League of Nations. Through it Bulgaria would have access to the Aegean Sea. Western Thrace would go to Greece with the exception of a small area adjoining the Bulgarian frontier of 1912 which will be given to Bulgaria. M. Venizelos did not agree to this solution and has an alternative scheme which has not found acceptance among all the Powers.
M. Venizelos' alternative scheme with regard to Thrace proposes to internationalize Dedegatch under the League of Nations Commission, which will control the railway from Dedegatch to Bulgaria, thus ensuring the latter access to the Aegean Sea. M. Venizelos claims for Greece the whole of Thrace from the present Greek frontier to a line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Saros to Midia on the Black Sea, because Greeks here outnumber the Bulgarians by 5 to 1. It is understood this alternative solution is approved by France, Great Britain and Italy but America dissents. M. Venizelos some weeks ago telegraphed a statement of his case to President Wilson who did not reply.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Paris, Aug. 14.
The "Temps" states that an Anglo-Persian agreement has been concluded which recognises the independence and integrity of Persia, but the terms appear to indicate that British influence will be paramount. The Shah has started for England in connection with the agreement.

M. CLEMENCEAU ON HOLIDAY.

Paris, Aug. 13.
During the week's holiday of M. Clemenceau his representative on the Supreme Council will be M. Poincaré.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CRUSHING BOLSHEVİK DEFEAT.

Archangel, Aug. 14.
Absolutely complete victory has been secured over the Bolsheviks on the Dvina front. The attack was undertaken to stiffen the morale of young Russian troops among whom agitators have recently been very busy. The enemy was surprised. The attacking troops marched through forests on both banks on a dark night, capturing or avoiding the enemy patrols and took up positions on the enemy's rear and flank. The first enemy notification of their presence was a hurricane bombardment. Russian and British batteries, gunboats and motor-launches heavily armed and machine-guns co-operated. The extreme mobility of the launches was most effective. At all points possible the retreat was guarded by detachments of Russian cavalry.
The enemy, completely surrounded, ceased fire and simultaneously the British charged all villages with the bayonet. There was much hand to hand fighting, though many surrendered immediately. Fifteen hundred were prisoners at one spot and many were killed. Practically none escaped. Most of the enemy gas and machine guns were captured. Our casualties are believed to be the lightest. All the objectives were reached and no enemy troops are now north of Kotlas. A further advance is not anticipated.
A communique says the Anglo-Russians on August 10 attacked the Bolsheviks on the Dvina with complete success. All the objectives were carried and six enemy battalions were destroyed. Over a thousand prisoners have hitherto been counted and twelve field guns were captured. Our line on the Dvina was advanced twelve miles to Chudinova and Borok. Our casualties were not heavy.
London, Aug. 14.
It is authoritatively stated that the left wing of the Volunteer Army is closing in on Odessa from the north-east and east. Recent successes leave only one line of railway open to Odessa, from which the Volunteers are only thirty miles distant.
An Estonian communique direct from Yamburg says that the Estonians, after violent fighting, recaptured Kalmoko and Chalbino. The advance continues. On the left bank of the Luga River, Alexandrovskaja was retaken with the bayonet. An enemy battalion was annihilated. On the Porhov front it broke through towards Tsarevoly, prisoners five hundred.
A Polish communique states: On the Lithuanian front the enemy continues his retreat in the direction of Berezhina. We reached a line twenty-five kilometres north-west and south-east of Minsk. Polish forces commenced an offensive near Brody and Luck, the enemy retreating towards Stuba River.

ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 14.
The total cost of British assistance to Russia, naval, military, aerial and otherwise from the armistice to July 31 is twenty millions sterling.

THE HEAT WAVE.

London, Aug. 14.
The heatwave in Britain and France continues. M. Moreaux, a well-known French astronomer, attributes the conditions to sunspots. The telegraph cable lines at different parts of the globe are affected by the upsetting of the world's tellurian currents, resulting in occasional heavy delays on all routes.

THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER.

London, Aug. 14.
Although peace has been signed the Afghanistan trouble on the North West frontier has not ended. It is officially reported that Baluchi tribesmen attacked the outposts of a British convoy. We suffered fairly heavy losses in hand to hand fighting.

THE GOLIATH.

Paris, Aug. 14.
The Goliath is unable to proceed to Dakar at present owing to a violent torado which totally destroyed the hangars and other arrangements for the aerobuses' landing.

FRENCH FOOD SUPPLY.

Paris, Aug. 13.
A meeting took place at the French Ministry of Food and Supplies in connection with the distribution for public consumption of American army foodstuffs purchased by the French Government. No speculation will be allowed. This will go far to solve the present crisis.

FRENCH REVENUE.

Paris, Aug. 13.
In July French revenue from indirect taxation and state monopolies amounted to 770 millions francs, exceeding the estimates by 175 millions and July 8, 1918, receipts by 330 millions.

NOTICES.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

Model



19-J

The Electrically Equipped

Motorcycle

for

Utility and Recreation.

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MOTOR SPIRIT

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE POLICE STRIKE.

London, Aug. 15.
A meeting of labour leaders at Liverpool last evening decided on a general stoppage at Liverpool for three days from August 20, and possibly further stoppages for other periods unless the Police strikers are reinstated.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London, Aug. 14.
In the Davis Cup play France beat Belgium 3-0. Deeguis beat Dehorman 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. Laurens beat Lammens 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. Deeguis and Laurens (France) beat Dehorman and Lammens 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.

SINN FEIN TO BE SUPPRESSED.

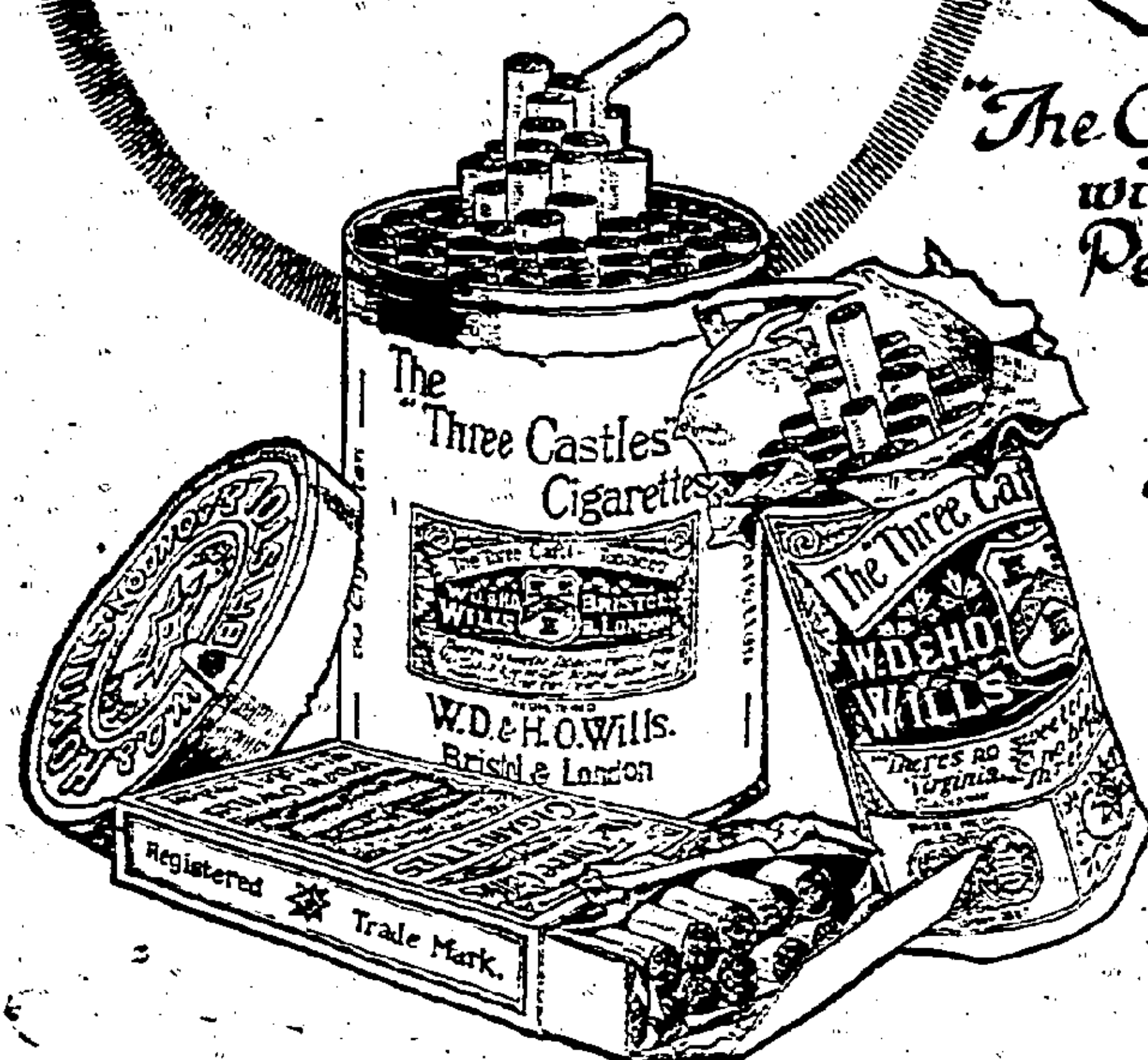
London, Aug. 15.
The Government has decided to suppress Sinn Féin and similar bodies in County Clare and publishes a list of crimes on which the decision is based.

NOTICES

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

Made in—Regular,
Magnum and Super—
Magnum sizes.

*"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"*



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Heitan, 1183, Br. Capt. Stewart, Foochow, D. L.—Mooring—Wharf.
Ajaz, 4477, Br. Capt. Wilson, Liverpool, B. & S.—Mooring—H. Wharf.
Suisang, 1934, Br. Capt. Fraser, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring—B 10.
Yingchow, 1216, Br. Capt. Simons, Tsingtao, B. & S.—Mooring—C 17.
Tung Sze, 1193, Br. Capt. Mc-Ain, Canton, J. M.—Mooring—A 28.
Hangsang, 1345, Br. Capt. Holmwood, Canton, J. M.—Mooring—B 31.
Cheong Shing, 1256, Br. Capt. Meyrick, Canton, J. M.—Mooring—Dock.
Brisbane, 716, Br. Capt. Mc-Lellan, Saigon, Carmichael & Clarke.—Mooring—C 40.
Cyclops, 5762, Br. Capt. Duncan, Seattle, B. & S.—Mooring—A 21.
Jade, 336, Fr. Cap. Cornelsson, Haiphong, Kai Yu.—Mooring—B 5.
Gablons, 4739, Italian, Capt. Dubceovich, London, P. O.—Mooring—K. Wharf.
Tijitajap, 3859, Dutch, Capt. Hopman, Batavia, J. C. J. L.—Mooring—A 23.
Winghing, 234, Ch. Capt. D'Souza, K. C. Wan, Fat Hing.—Mooring—Wharf.
Africa Maru, 5993, Jap. Capt. Yamoto, Manila, O. S. K.—Mooring—A 6.
Shan Fung, 1563, Br. Capt. Monkman, Pa-arokan, B. & S.—Mooring—C Bay.
Tiersias, 4821, Br. Capt. Reipenhansen, Liverpool, B. & S.—Mooring—A 4.
Suiyang, 1495, Br. Capt. Gibbs, Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—B 9.
Lienahing, 1049, Br. Capt. Muir, Saigon, Kong Yuen.—Mooring—C 38.
Taksang, 977, Br. Capt. Picknell, Haiphong, J. M.—Mooring—C 47.
Elbridge, 5486, Amer. Capt. Fraberg, Seattle, Admiral Line.—Mooring—K. Wharf.
Tianzook, 3519, Dut. Capt. Schambek, Batavia, J. C. J. L.—Mooring—A 7.
Kwan Tai, 1912, Br. Capt. Kock, Haiphong, Wai Hing.—Mooring—C 31.
Kwan Tai, 1912, Br. Capt. Kock, Haiphong, Wai Hing.—Mooring—C 31.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Kashima Maru for Canton
Kwang Tai for Canton
Suiyang for Shanghai
Winghang for K. C. Wan
Brisbane for Yokohama
Tijitajap for Yokohama
Gablons for Shanghai
Chusan for Shanghai
Yingchow for Shanghai
Shunshing for K. C. Wan
Atsuta Maru for Yokohama
Tiersias for Singapore

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Telegraphic communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per BOMBAY MARU, 20th Aug.
Shanghai & Japan—Per INABA MARU, 21st Aug.
U.S.A. & Japan—Per PERMA MARU, 21st Aug.
Manila and Australia—Per TANGO MARU, 22nd Aug.
Manila & Australia—Per TAI-YUAN, 22nd Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPPEH, 19th Aug. 10 a.m.
Straits—Per HINGANG, 19th Aug. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 19th Aug., noon.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per TEIRESIAS, 19th Aug., Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per CHONGVA 19th Aug., 5 p.m.
Tourane and Quinhon—Per KWAI WAH, 19th August, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per AKIMARU, 20th Aug., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per ATREUS, 20th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per CHIYODA MARU, 20th Aug., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA B. C.—Per TYNDAREUS, 21st Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per PER CHEKSANG, 21st Aug., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per INABA MARU, 22nd Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 22nd Aug., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per KASHIMA MARU, 23rd August, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 23rd Aug., 10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. C. & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, U.S. Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA B. C.—Per ATREUS, 23rd Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

TODAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$665
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	b. 430
North Chinas	n. \$230
Unions	b. 230
Yangtsze	n. 280
Far Easterns	b. 23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	n. 133
H. K. Fires	b. 340
Shipping.	
Longlines	b. 96
Steamboats	b. 241 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	n. 32
Indos (Def.)	b. 189 s. 190 s. 191
Shells	b. 180 1/2
Ferries	b. 35 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars	n. 180
Malabongs	b. 46
Mining.	
Kailans	b. 60 1/2
Langkats	b. 19 1/2
Shanghai Loans	b. 19 1/2
Shai Explorations	b. 2.10
Raubis	b. 44 1/2
Tronohs	b. 45 1/2
Ural Caspians	b. 45 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	b. 97
K. Docks	b. 168 1/2
Shai Docks	b. \$118
N. Engineerings	n. \$26
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	b. 110
H.K. Hotels	n. 124
L. Inves t.	b. 121 1/2
H. Pireys Est.	b. 8.60
K. Loan Lands	n. 46
L. Reclamations	n. 175
West Points	b. 94
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	b. \$310
Kung Yiks	b. \$27
Lau Kung Mows	n. \$207 1/2
Orientalis	n. \$112
Shai Cottons	n. \$210
Yangtszepoos	b. \$15 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	n. 8 1/2
China Borneos	n. 13
Do. Light	b. 6. old b. 2 new
China Providents	n. 9
Dairy Farms	n. 30
Electric H. K.	n. 85
Electric Macao	n. 34
Hongkong Ropes	n. 32
Hk. Tramways	b. 8 1/2
Peak Trans, old	b. 7 1/2
Do. new	b. 80 cts.
Steam Laundries	b. ex. div. 3 1/2
Steel Foundries	n. 12
Water-boats	n. 16 1/2
Watsons	b. & sa. 5 1/2
Wm. Powells	b. 12
Wisemans	b. 29

Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 18th Aug. to 24th Aug.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
18th	10.15	1.15	1.15
19th	10.15	1.15	1.15
20th	10.15	1.15	1.15
21st	10.15	1.15	1.15
22nd	10.15	1.15	1.15
23rd	10.15	1.15	1.15
24th	10.15	1.15	1.15

m morning. a afternoon.

NOTICE

ASAHI BEER



Agents Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 18d. 11h. 30m.—Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. China, and slightly from Swatow to Hongkong. It is nearly stationary over Indo-China and the Philippines. There are indications of a depression to the south of Hong Kong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.67 inches.

Total since January 1st, 54.91 inches against an average of 60.56 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock, East winds, moderate; showers.
2 Formosa Channel, The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China to the same two H.K. and Formosa, as No. 1.
4 South coast of China to the same two H.K. and Formosa, as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, 18th Aug. 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous. Day On date On date.
at 3 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 3 p.m.
Barometer 29.66 29.63 29.67
Temperature 81 80 79
Humidity 71 83 91
Wind Direction W.S.W. E. E.
Force 1 3 3
Weather o. o. od
Rain 0.01 0.00 0.19
Highest open air temperature on the 17th 80
Lowest " " " 74 18th 80
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 18, 1919.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
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ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME

"A TORTURED HEART"

A THROBBING WILLIAM FOX PICTURE

Featuring MISS VIRGINIA PETERSON

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY

"NEXT AISLE OVER"

WEDNESDAY'S MATINEE

"HINTON'S DOUBLE"

THE

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TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY.

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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL: The evening outside resort of South China.
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The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with.
Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

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